

The Fairview Guardian

VOL. II, No. 38

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

War Taxes Will be Increased

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—This afternoon Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, in the most momentous budget speech in the history of the Dominion, outlined the measures by which the government proposes to raise \$30,000,000 by way of extra taxation. A partial summary of the new taxes follows:

Upon the note circulation of all banks one per cent.

Upon the gross income derived in Canada of every trust and loan company, one per cent.

Upon net premium of insurance companies other than life, fraternal, benefit and marine insurance, one per cent.

Upon every cable and telegraph company in Canada, one cent per message for which fifteen cents is charged; tax to be collected from sender.

Upon railway or steamship tickets purchased in Canada for any point in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indian colonies or the United States, five cents for every ticket costing a dollar up to five dollars, and five cents for each additional five dollars.

Upon every berth in a sleeping car ten cents. Upon every seat in a parlor car ten cents. The company selling the tickets to collect the taxes from purchaser.

Upon every person, firm or company carrying passengers by vessels outside of Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies and the United States, one dollar for each person buying a ticket up to ten dollars, three dollars over thirty dollars, five dollars over fifty dollars.

In addition the following stamp taxes will be imposed:

Upon all cheques, receipts to bank by depositors, and upon bills of exchange, two cents.

Upon all express and post office money orders, one cent.

Upon all letters and postal cards posted in Canada, one cent.

Upon bills of lading, two cents.

Upon all proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery, one cent for bottle or package costing ten cents or less, and one cent for every additional ten cents.

The wine taxes are five cents per quart or less upon non-sparking wine sold in Canada, and five cents for each additional quart; twenty-five cents for every pint of champagne and sparkling wine and twenty-five cents for each additional pint.

There will also be large increases in customs duties.

SPEECH FROM THRONE

DEALS WITH NOTHING OUTSIDE OF THE WAR

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The fifth session of the twelfth parliament opened at 9 o'clock this afternoon. Weather conditions were ideal. The sun shone brightly, the air was crisp, while there was an entire absence of wind. Promptly at 9 o'clock to the accompaniment of the booming of guns on Nepesin Point, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, with the Duchess, escorted by a body of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and attended by his new staff of aides, drove up to the parliament buildings, where they were received by a detachment of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The guards stood at attention while the Governor-General alighted and entered the state chamber.

The guards in their brilliant red uniforms and the dragons

with their waving plumes seemed more than ever to belong to the past, as usually witnessed. The Duke, on the viceregal throne, was surrounded by privy councillors in their Windsor uniforms, and by the officers of the headquarters staff.

In the commons there was a large attendance of members, despite the absence at the front, and the fact that four or five new members recently elected could not take their seats, the writs not having been returned. S. Scott, of South Waterloo, was introduced. Some of them were here and were interested witnesses of the proceedings from the galleries. Shortly after 2 o'clock O. C. Blackie knocked on the doors of the commons and summoned the speaker and the commoners to the senate chamber, where the speech from the throne was read by His Royal Highness. It was as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of the war, the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire. Since I last addressed you, an expeditionary force of more than 30,000 men has been safely dispatched across the Atlantic, and after arriving in the British Isles has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the front. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Isles, the training has proceeded satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the force will very shortly take its place in the field of action.

The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animates the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas. Large additional forces have been organized from which further contingents are ready to be dispatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated.

Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade which was created by the outbreak of the war, so vast a scale, the financial and business conditions of the Dominion have shown great stability, and on the whole the country has adapted itself to the new conditions in a very effective way.

My advisers will submit for your consideration measures rendered necessary by the participation of this Dominion in the great task which our Empire has undertaken in this war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you immediately and the estimate for the next fiscal year will be submitted without delay. You will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for effective aid in the conduct of the war.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The strong unity of purpose which inspires His Majesty's Dominion gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war has been undertaken will be maintained to an honorable and successful issue. I commend to your favorable consideration the measures which will be submitted to you for aiding that great purpose, and I pray that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed to your deliberations.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Liberal Association was adjourned to Friday evening, February 19, at 8 o'clock, in F. Vickerson's office. Liberals are requested to attend.

Local News Items

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were in Calgary this week.

Mrs. E. E. Cole left Tuesday for a trip to the States.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham went to Calgary on Friday.

Private Stanley Puffer has been at home this week from the military camp at Calgary. As the contingent is expected to start soon, this is probably the last time any of the boys who have enlisted will have an opportunity to visit home before leaving for the front.

A telegram on Friday brought to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson the announcement of the sudden death of their little daughter at Chicago, where she had gone for an extended visit with Mrs. Wilson on her return home a short time ago. Particulars have not yet been received.

SUCCESSFUL CARNIVAL

As anticipated, the carnival held on Monday last was a great success. All but one of the elements that go to make an enjoyable evening on the ice were present, and that one was absent owing to a misunderstanding which could not be remedied at the last hour, in spite of the fact that the photograph did its best to atone for the absence of the band. There was a splendid array of costumes, both patriotic and otherwise. Very many of the skaters had evidently gone to a lot of trouble to represent in some way or another the countries now at war. Owing to the excellence of all, it was a very hard thing for the judges to award the prizes. After much consideration the following were selected:—1. Ladies' costume, Mrs. M. B. Macdonald, representing "The Allies." The flags of the allies were very effectively worked into the costume. 2. Gent's costume, Mr. Richardson, representing "A War Correspondent." (We think the checker board vest did it.) 3. Girl's costume, Miss M. Day, representing "A Hero." (Neither cricket nor baseball, but chiropteran.) 4. Boys' costume, Master N. Gourlay, representing a "Zulu." (Why are those black boys so attractive?) 5. Ladies' group, Misses Cameron and Miss Melvin, representing the "Triple Alliance." (They are winners anyhow.)

The races were run off in the following order:

- 1—Men's (6 laps), D. Garland.
- 2—Boys' (3 laps), Max Trimble.
- 3—Girl's (1 lap), Miss M. Reid.
- 4—Pairs (3 laps), Miss Cameron and Mr. D. Garland.
- 5—Hurdle, D. Garland.
- 6—Egg and Spoon—W. French.
- 7—Dog Sleigh, Arthur Storey.
- Special—For candidates for the 1930 hockey team, padding allowed—1, Maurice Reed, 2, Francis MacFarlane (good applicant).

The carnival committee wish to thank very heartily all who helped to make it such a splendid success, both off and on the ice.

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN CALGARY

The following resolutions will be passed on by the Association of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts at the meeting in Calgary on Feb. 16, 17, 18:

No. 1. L.I.D. No. 548—that a record be kept of all brands and marks on cattle brought to packing plant or other markets, together with the name and address of the seller of the cattle, and that such records shall be

open to inspection at the request of any owner of cattle.

No. 2. That the Government require a full postal address of the owner of any real estate shall be given when a title to such property is registered.

No. 3. R. M. Mountain View No. 310—That penalties on taxes be added on the first day of December and on the first day of June in each year.

No. 4. R. M. Roach No. 308—That the assessment of school districts be altered and that the school tax should be a flat rate.

No. 5. L.I.D. No. 342—That the Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities retain an attorney whose services shall be at the disposal of the various Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities of the Province; that the services of the said attorney shall be paid for at a fixed annual salary, levied on every Local Improvement and Rural Municipality in the Province.

No. 6. L.I.D. No. 341—That this Council suggest that the annual meeting and nomination day for the Local Improvement Districts be changed from the first Monday in January to as near the 10th of January as possible, as, owing to the present date, the Secretary-Treasurer has, invariably to make up an annual statement two or three days before December 31st, where, as if the date was changed as suggested, the Secretary-Treasurer would have time to make up and mail his statements after the 31st of December, the close of the year.

No. 7. L.I.D. No. 70—WHEREAS an amendment has been made to the Noxious Weed Ordinance, whereby the residents on owners of lands adjoining road allowances are compelled to destroy all weeds on said road allowances, be it

RESOLVED that this convention request that a further amendment be made to the Ordinance empowering the council of each division of a Local Improvement District to enforce the law re said weeds on all road allowances and surveyed roads in his division.

No. 8. L.I.D. No. 519—WHEREAS the time between the 31st December and the first Monday in the New Year does not give sufficient time to get out the financial statements to the returning officers;

Therefore be it resolved that we petition the Provincial Government that the L.I.D. Ordinance be amended to allow of the nominations taking place on the second Monday and the polls on the third Monday in January.

No. 9. RESOLVED that the L.I.D. Ordinance be amended to allow of one dollar per day for councillors attending council meetings.

No. 10. WHEREAS considerable confusion is caused by a title for land being given before all taxes are paid thereon;

Therefore be it resolved that we petition the Provincial Government to have the Land Titles Act amended, making it imperative that all due taxes be paid prior to a title being transferred or a registered agreement of sale being given.

No. 11. L.I.D. No. 519—WHEREAS considerable difficulty is experienced by Secretary-Treasurers of L. I. Districts and Rural Municipalities in keeping track of the owners of lands;

Therefore be it resolved that we petition the Department of Municipal Affairs to supply each district and municipality with particulars of changes of ownership within three months of such change.

No. 12. R. M. Keoma No. 249—WHEREAS the banking monopoly of Canada is one of the greatest detriments to the promotion of the farming industry in Western Canada, and

WHEREAS the present laws governing the banking system in Canada are all along the line of establishing and maintaining a monopoly; be it therefore

RESOLVED that we respectfully request the Provincial Gov-

ernment, while asking the Dominion Government to modify the present Banking Act to suit the purposes, to amend the Rural Municipality Act so as to allow the use of Rural Municipal bonds, when passed upon by the ratepayers, to the amount of 10 per cent, of the assessable value of the lands in the Municipality as a fund for the Municipalities to each own and operate its own bank under a special act to safeguard the general run of business, and under control of inspectors appointed outside of party politics, the profits of the Municipal Bank to be used for any expenditure in the Municipality which the ratepayers may decide. The banking bonds of the Municipality are to have priority over the bonds which the present Municipal Act provides may be used for development work in the Municipality, and which amount to 5 per cent, of the assessable value of the lands.

No. 13. R. M. Keoma No. 249—WHEREAS the advantages of mixed farming are being generally advocated by the Agricultural Department of the Province, and other writers and speakers on the subject of more profitable farming, and

WHEREAS it is highly advisable to have some adequate arrangement for farmers to obtain loans for the purchase of live stock, and

WHEREAS the present banking system does not allow sufficient time on loans for the purchase of stock to allow for the increase necessary before the purchase money is returnable, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we respectfully request the Provincial Government to amend the Rural Municipality Act, to allow the Municipality to guarantee the farmers' notes, to a limited extent, for the purchase of live stock, the amendment to the Act to be so formulated as to fully safeguard the Municipality, at the same time taking into consideration the time necessary to allow for the increase of the stock before the notes are payable, and that the quantity of stock bought must be in a reasonable proportion to the estate; the applicant has under cultivation, the Council to act and pass upon all applications, taking into view their ability to profitably handle and care for the stock so purchased.

No. 14. L.I.D. No. 466—WHEREAS we consider that the elections in Local Improvement Districts as at present are held at an inopportune and inconvenient time, on account of cold weather and the fact that many ratepayers are absent at this time of year, we the Council of Local Improvement District 466 would ask that the matter of holding the elections at the same time of year as those in Rural Municipalities be seriously considered and placed before the proper authorities for amendment as to such change.

No. 15. L.I.D. No. 374—As we are all aware, a big percentage of the L.I.D. taxes rush into the secretary's office the last few days of the year, it is important that no financial statements be issued to the ratepayers prior to the first day of January, and as it is impossible for the secretary-treasurer to prepare the financial statement after the 31st day of December and send same over the mail, and have it in time, to the returning officers at the time of nomination, being the first Monday in January, we believe this can be amended by removing the nomination day until the second Monday in January, and thereby giving ample time to use the mail service and at the same time give the ratepayers a correct statement to the end of the year.

No. 16. R. M. Success No. 336—RESOLVED that Section 126, Clause 3, of the Rural Municipality Act, be amended by striking out the words "or less."

No. 17. RESOLVED that Section 100 of the Rural Municipality Act be so amended as to allow nomination of councillors to be held two or even three weeks prior to election.

Orange Celebration for Lacombe

The annual meeting of the Red Deer County Lodge was held last week, when officers and delegates were present representing the following lodges—Lacombe, Red Deer, Innisfail, Olds, Blackfalds, Elnora, Peabold and Clive.

Encouraging reports were received from all the lodges. Elnora lodge reported having built and opened their own hall.

The case of an aged R.A.P. brother in distress was reported and a handsome collection was immediately taken up.

The Rev. James Denson, of Olds, and Bro. E. E. Matthias, of Blackfalds, delivered the R.A.P. lecture in fine style.

A petition was presented by Bro. T. E. Dagg, signed by all the leading tradesmen of Lacombe asking for a county celebration to be held in Lacombe on July 12. The Lacombe brethren promised to give the visitors a royal time and invited every lodge in the county to co-operate. The invitation was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Bro. Rev. E. T. Scragg moved, and Bro. Fred Sissons seconded, "that this County Lodge pledges itself to support the coming prohibition campaign in Alberta and urges all Orangemen to exercise their vote and influence in favor of a dry vote at the provincial election next July."

Evidently the officers of this county are not afraid to show their colors, in favor of temperance and moral reform.

It was agreed to hold the next county meeting at Olds on June 14.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta will hold their annual meeting in Red Deer, March 10 and 11.

Blackfalds lodge were requested to provide a concert for the closing session on March 17, and Rev. Bro. F. E. Davies promised on behalf of the lodge to put on an entertainment worthy of the occasion.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed, and the meeting closed in due form.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

Information regarding the following persons is asked for:

JOHN OLSEN, who left his homestead, the S. W. 2-64-20 4th, last spring to work on the A. & G. W. Railway, and left to work on the same line on the P. Railway last September. Worked at the Evans Bush Coal Mine, 70 miles west of Edmonton, in November last; 22 years of age; Swede. Brother, Fred Olson, of Flat Creek, asks.

CHARLES H. RUNKE—Mr. L. Runke, of Wilder, Minn., asks for news of his brother, Charles H. Runke, who went to Saskatchewan about four or five years ago. Had a homestead at Donnybrook, N. D. About 37 years of age.

TAYLOR—John R. Taylor, of 28 Railway Terrace, Maryland, Western Australia, asks for news of his son, Frank Reeves Taylor, who left Ware, Hertfordshire, England, about five years ago. Last heard of at Manly, Sask., and previous to that from Wisconsin.

GARNSEY—Sister asks for news of Albert Edward Garnsey, English, has lived in Edmonton and at Alpland, Mile 11, B.C., 37 years of age, but looks younger.

W. F. G. WELLS, Corpl.

BORN.

Vickers—At Lacombe, on Friday, February 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Vickers, a daughter.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

ENORMOUS OVER ISSUE OF DOMINION NOTES

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The report of the auditor-general, Mr. J. A. R. Fraser, which was laid on the table of the house this afternoon, contained a protest by him against advances of ten million dollars to the Canadian Northern railway, and of six million dollars to the Grand Trunk Pacific, in the form of Dominion note issues. This is apparently part of the over issue of Dominion notes in regard to which there has been considerable discussion in the press recently. The amounts were secured by pledge of part of the securities of the railways guaranteed a year ago by parliament. The issue of notes was placed to the credit of the minister of finance in two cheques and advances were made out of these accounts. The protest of the auditor general is based on the fact that in neither case was the action authorized by parliament. He, therefore, declined to sign the certificates. The correspondence does not go further, but presumably the protest was overruled by the treasury board. The auditor-general also objected to the changing of \$24,000,000 for the expenses of the minister of militia and a number of officers to the British army maneuvers in 1913 to annual military drill.

WHAT THE ALLIES ARE DOING

Contrary to general impression, the allies are now occupying more German territory than the Germans are occupying territory of the allies. The New York Evening Post, estimating the situation a week ago, says that against Germany's occupation of Belgium and Northern France, in the west is to be put, on the sides of the allies, only some 100 square miles of German territory in Alsace. Russian occupation of enemy territory, however, adjusts the balance. On the East Prussian frontier Russian forces are established along a narrow strip of territory, the area of which may be estimated conservatively as 600 square miles. The total area of Galicia is 30,321 square miles, of which Russia occupies virtually all except the corner west of the Dunajec river. To this must be added the 4,033 square miles of Bukovina, nearly all of which is in Russian occupation, and certain fractions of Hungary and Transylvania, the extent of which we have no means of estimating, but which would not appreciably affect the total. We may, therefore, put the area of enemy's country occupied by the allies, at some figure between 30,000 and 35,000 square miles, which makes the territorial balance slightly in their favor.

KAISER AND HIS FRIENDS

Hadi Souleyman Mounir-Ullah, writing in the New York Sun, explains the causes that underlie such very tepid enthusiasm as the average Turk is now displaying toward the war. The average Turk, he says, is not allowed to read any news except the carefully-prepared sheets issued from official sources. And these sheets assure him that the whole Moslem world is in a blaze and that the Koran has been established in the French capital. Moreover, he has been convinced that the German emperor has become a Mohammedan. Thus we have news item in The Tadjimian-Akber to the effect that "the speech of his Moslem majesty, Kaiser Vilyan the Second, delivered last week from the throne of the former house of the French parliament, is a lasting credit to

his wonderful record. There, surrounded by the vanquished, he offered his imperial right hand to all the former despotes of the French House of Representatives, whose hearts were touched by his Moslem majesty's magnanimity." Another Turkish newspaper, with an even more peculiar name, announces that all the Belgian churches have been turned into mosques, and that all the Belgian people have confessed the true faith, while another "wireless from Amsterdam informs the faithful that the British government has offered 2,000 donkey loads of gold as indemnity if the mighty feet of his Moslem majesty abandon its attack on London." But in spite of all this glorious news, the Hadi informs us that the attitude of the Moslem population of Constantinople is one of "suppressed anger."

RED CROSS NOTES

The Ambulance Fund Committee of Innisfail, acknowledge with thanks the \$75 sent them by the Red Cross Society of Canada. This money is being used to help buy a motor ambulance to send to France.

No less than 28 motor ambulances have been donated to the Red Cross Society by the people of Canada to date. The latest additions to this most important branch of the Society's work come from Ottawa, where the local branch of the Red Cross has donated four ambulances. Two of these will be sent to the Duchess of Connaught hospital at Cleveland, the beautiful Thames-side residence of Major W. Waldorf Astor, M.P., which has been generously handed over to the Society by its owner. The other two will be used for the Canadian Overseas contingent, and will be sent to France at an early date. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these gifts, for motor ambulances is one of the most important adjuncts of the field hospital.

The Indians of Canada are doing their share on behalf of the soldiers of the Dominion in a splendid manner, and recently the headquarters of the Society received a gift of 26 pairs of socks from the Indians on the reserve at Winton, Ontario. This gift was sent to the Patriotic League of that town with the directions that the parcel be not opened until it has reached the head office. The Indians on the Blood reserve at Macleod, Alberta, have also given generously to the Society, and more gifts from the descendants of the early inhabitants of this country will be warmly welcomed.

At a recent banquet held at Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., five gentlemen subscribed \$25 each to the Society, and thus the Red Cross Society benefits by \$125 through the generosity of these citizens of a nation that feels for the empire in the great work that it is now called upon to undertake for the freedom of mankind. From the Alberta branch of the Society has arrived a further sum of \$2,000, and from the Postmaster's Association of Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa, \$1,000 was received.

The Society is still in need of socks, shirts and knee caps. Information regarding the making of these articles will be furnished on application in writing to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 77 King Street East, Toronto.

The life of a pair of socks is short both in the trenches and in the training camp. It is hard for the general public who are not cognizant of the actual daily existence of soldiers both at Salisbury Plain and in Flanders to realize what an enormous number of comforts are needed for the brave men who are now fighting for the empire and those who will be fighting later on. It is necessary for a steady stream of goods to reach the offices of the Red Cross in order that our many soldiers may be kept in comfortable circumstances will permit. This stream must never lessen, and now is the time to act.

In a recent appeal sent to the people of the United Kingdom, H. M. Queen Alexandra said: "I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to the public once more to contribute kindly and generously to the Red Cross fund for the benefit of our brave sick and wounded soldiers, who so gallantly and willingly are laying down their lives for the glory and honor of their country."

No less eloquent is the plea of the chaplains to the British field

forces now at the front. Writing from France to the Red Cross Society, they say: "We and our heartily good wishes for the success of the Society which has already done so much for our sick and wounded soldiers whose heroism in the field of battle and whose patience under pain must be seen ere they can be realized." Hitherto the public have responded generously to the appeals on behalf of the Red Cross, and for motor ambulances, and the equipment of hospital beds. But who can foresee the duration of this terrible struggle? Who can measure the suffering which remains to be assumed? It is a great and noble task to which the Society has put its hand. The money subscribed is carefully administered and the arduous task of organization is performed by men and women of science of a forethought born of affection, everywhere an absorbing desire to render public service.

Comforts of all kinds, especially shirt socks and knee caps are greatly needed now. Thousands of these are required if the gallant soldiers from Canada are to be kept in anything like comfort in the damp and dreary trenches of Flanders. These comforts may be sent to the headquarters of the Society, 77 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mrs. Lett, from Calgary, showing how urgent is the need for Red Cross supplies:

"How long will the Red Cross work last? Is a question with which all Red Cross workers are familiar. 'Are there not almost enough supplies?' The Red Cross work will continue as long as the war lasts, perhaps longer. When our nurses take the oath of allegiance before leaving for active service, they swear 'to serve throughout the war, and for six months after if His Majesty should require them.' The Red Cross work lasts as long as the need is there, the demand for supplies is increasing, and is increasing. Today the list reads: bandages of all kinds, pads, bed linen, convalescent suits, bed jackets, pyjamas, night shirts, socks, 'pneumonia' jackets, dressing gowns, day shirts, towels, blankets and above all money—money for medical supplies, the absence of which means death or untold sufferings to our men. If you could read of those hospitals as our doctors and nurses write of them; if you could see as they do the pitiful condition of the wounded—wounded amongst whom your own may soon be—women of Canada, not some, but all of you would count it a pleasure, privilege, to lend your untiring efforts in this merciful mission of Imperial service. Men of Canada, your means would go steadily forth to earn a splendid interest in the history of a nation who is prepared to spend itself unflinchingly for the cause of patriotism and humanity."

We need supplies and supplies, and then more supplies and more—then some more. Extract from letter of Canadian Red Cross Commissioner. "We recommend the first claim of the Red Cross to all as a great opportunity for national service."

LUSITANIA HOISTED U.S. FLAG WHEN OFF IRELAND

London, Feb. 7.—The Press association has issued the following under a Birmingham date:

"Passengers from the Lusitania who arrived here Sunday stated that when off the coast of Ireland the Lusitania received a wireless message that it was to hoist the American flag. It did so and sailed under the flag to Liverpool."

London, Feb. 7.—The following statement was issued by the foreign office tonight:

"The use of a neutral flag is, within certain limitations, well established in practice as a reserve in case of a merchantman of wearing a flag other than her national flag is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval warfare and satisfy himself as to the nationality of the vessel, and the character of her cargo by examination before capturing her and taking her into a prize court for adjudication."

"The British government has always considered the use of British colors by foreign vessels legitimate in escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specifically recognized by the

law of this country in the merchant shipping act of 1894.

"On instructions to British consuls in 1914, it is stated: 'A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed, except escaping capture.'"

"As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of eluding capture, at sea, at the hands of a belligerent, so, we should maintain that in the converse case, a British merchant vessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose if she thought fit."

"By rules of international law, the customs of war and the dictates of humanity it is obligatory upon a belligerent to ascertain the character of a merchant vessel and cargo before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation."

"To destroy a ship, non-combatant crew and cargo, as Germany announces her intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy of the high seas."

London, Feb. 7.—The British steamer Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, which sailed from New York Jan. 30, and arrived at Liverpool Saturday afternoon, flew the American flag from the time she passed Queenstown until she entered the Mersey. This is vouched for by American passengers who crossed on her.

The Lusitania received a wireless message from the Baltic, of the White Star Line, that two submarines had been sighted from that vessel.

The captain of the Lusitania, in reply to questions of one of the passengers, declared that he had a right to fly the flag of a neutral to protect passengers and mails, which his ship was carrying.

After being delayed by heavy storms, which raised seas deck high and injured eleven passengers, the Lusitania arrived off Queenstown late Friday.

She grounded off the Irish port for two hours, and without picking up a pilot as is usual, proceeding for Liverpool at full speed, arriving at the Mersey channel at daylight, with the water stripes and flying pennant at her forepeak.

"LET HIM GUARD HIMSELF WHO COMES BETWEEN US" SAYS A BERLIN PAPER.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets, with satisfaction, the admiralty's declaration that the waters surrounding England, Scotland and Ireland have been included in the war zone. The headlines of several papers speak of the announcement of a blockade. The Post declares it is a blockade and must be so considered.

"Neutral shipping," says the Post, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbors. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger. Then, to be sure, men and freight not on British ships but under a neutral flag are doomed to sink." The Tagesschau Rundschau says: "We have accepted England's battle conditions. We let England play its role and assume ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him guard himself who feels like coming between us."

The Lokal Anzeiger declares England's own weapons are being turned against herself, and when Germany destroys the English yoke under which the world has staggered for centuries, it will have accomplished a great historical mission and freed the world from one of its dangerous enemies.

The Tagesschau says England's conduct in this new scheme is an answer has been an admission it could not defeat Germany with weapons which Germany refuses are not inconceivable. The paper expresses the opinion that neutral powers will suffer losses from the new declaration, but declares these losses will be small compared with those which England imposes upon them.

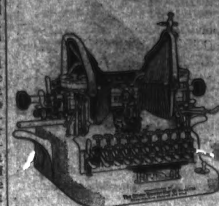
London, Feb. 5.—The British nation turned its eyes toward America. What the United States will say to the German admiralty's announcement as to neutral ships being endangered by German submarines is considered only second in importance

to the German proclamation itself. "Any attempt by the Germans to ignore the American flag on the strength of its paper blockade," says a naval writer in the Daily Chronicle, "would be a hostile act toward the United States. To sink an American liner with her passengers and crew would be an atrocity that would almost inevitably mean war."

That the United States will make formal protest against the German decree upon its receipt at Washington is deemed certain here. Admiralty officials profess confidence today that neither America or any other strong neutral power would respect what they called a "paper blockade" of the British coast. In some quarters it was suggested that the United States might join with other neutral powers in a formal protest to Germany.

AGENTS—It's new—your opportunity. We trust you to \$3.50 worth. Star's Powdered Emulsion. Repair clipped and rusty spots on gunnery. Stops all leaky metal-ware without heat soldering iron or tools. Agents cutting money. Sample with particulars. 10c. Starr, 1910 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.

OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agt

Overcoats 20 p. c. off

1 pair Clipped Goat Gauntlets \$3.00
1 pair Black Bear Gauntlets \$3.40
Few Winter Caps, were \$1.00 to \$1.50, to clear 50c
1 Hudson Seal Cap at \$2.75

D. CAMERON
TAILOR
Cleaning Pressing
Allan Street opposite Adelphi Hotel

FRANK VICKERSON
Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate, Money to Loan
Vickerson Block, Railway Street, Lacombe

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe
Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold.
Phone 143
D. W. GARNER, Prop.

Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder
Always ask for Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder. Take all Blue Ribbon pure food products they are of the highest quality and are well guaranteed to give every satisfaction or if otherwise the purchase price will be refunded.

The War's Progress

During the past week nothing of great importance has been reported from any of the fields of war. In France and Belgium the opposing forces have held each other in close check, no decisive advantage to either side being recorded. In the eastern theatre of war the operations have resembled those in the western field. The Germans seem to have been permanently checked in their attempted advance on Warsaw, while in East Prussia and in the Carpathians nothing of an unusual nature has been reported. Indeed, the entire conflict furnishes only one point of exceptional interest. That is to be found in the development of the German policy to destroy British merchant shipping by employing submarines against it. The loss of several British merchant vessels has been reported, while there is a suspicion abroad that greater losses have been sustained and not reported.

This new policy of the Germans has caused very general criticism throughout the world, but we cannot see that it is well founded. Indeed, while it is annoying, irritating and costly to a degree, it is not easy to see in what regard there is anything more illegitimate in submarine attacks on British merchant shipping than there is in the attacks of ordinary cruisers and destroyers upon the same shipping. If the Germans were to sink merchant ships without first removing the crews, they would be guilty of acts of pure savagery. As, however, they have not been accused of this conduct, it does not seem that we have any right to look upon submarine attacks on our merchant marine as anything but ordinary acts of war.

These attacks on British shipping will probably lead to the adoption of a policy that will eventually prove to be more advantageous to the allies than anything yet adopted. By that we mean that they will probably force the British and French governments to adopt in retaliation measures that will effectively blockade those ports of Europe that are now used for smuggling supplies into Germany and Austria that would have been seized without a moment's hesitation, had it not been for this sentimental consideration.

As month after month drags on it becomes more and more evident that Italy has no intention of entering the war on the side of the allies. As this conviction dawns upon us, the statement made by The Globe some weeks ago in regard to Italy's position becomes more thoroughly justified. In the statement referred to we ventured the opinion that neither Germany nor Austria was in the slightest degree surprised when Italy failed to join them against France, Russia and Great Britain. We stated that both Germany and Austria must have recognized the fact that no Italian government would have the courage to attempt to plunge its country into a war against France and Great Britain when the sentiment of the great masses of the Italian people so strongly favored those countries. We also pointed out that, knowing this, Germany and Austria had probably arranged with the Italian government before the war ever started that Italy should remain usually neutral, while ac-

tually it would render its allies the greatest possible service by keeping its ports open for supplies that would be transhipped into Austria and Germany. That this is what Italy is doing there now seems to be little doubt. The enormous increase in Italian imports since the outbreak of hostilities leads support to this theory. The abnormal scarcity of food supplies in Italy seems clearly to point to huge shipments of such supplies to our enemies from Italy. The recent placing of such food supplies on the free list by the Italian government also strengthens the conviction that that government is putting forth every effort to keep Germany and Austria, even at the expense of its own revenues from the customs tariff.

For six months past the allies have been "battered" by Italy and Roumania, the belief being that at most any day both countries would join them in the fight against the common enemy of civilization. By keeping up this pretence Italy has been of the greatest service to the Austro-German combination. She has succeeded in keeping her ports open when the closing of them would have meant disaster to our enemies. Roumania has been even more successful. She has succeeded in having succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$25,000,000 from Great Britain and since the obtaining of that loan, dispatches from her capital rather freely admit that she has no intention of deserting taking any part in the war.

We have no reason to be surprised that the allies should be imposed upon, thus by so-called neutral Europe. It has always been the "sweetest thing in the world" for any unscrupulous nation to impose upon Great Britain. Surely, however, now that she has had ample time to see how her lenient policy towards neutral industry has been abused, the mother country will at last arouse herself, discard sentimental nonsense and clasp such an effective blockade on European ports as will eliminate the possibility of our enemies using those ports for the obtaining of supplies without which they could not for very long continue to make war upon us. Great Britain possesses the sporting spirit, but such a suicidal desire that it is extremely difficult for her ever to convince herself that even in a war that is being waged against savages the Marquis of Queensbury rules should be discarded. It is not likely that the present conflict will be permitted to continue much longer, with its bombardment of unfortified summer resorts, its dropping of bombs on undefended women and children, its submarine attacks on hospital ships, etc., etc., without John Bull reluctantly coming to the conclusion that it is time for him to take off his boxing gloves, to throw away the rules book, and to reach out for the first convenient brick pile at hand.

There seems to be a tendency in Canada to attach undue importance to the act of criminal folly committed by a German resident in the United States, who attempted to wreck a bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Canada and the United States. Sensational newspaper correspondents have attempted to magnify this incident into a serious international problem. As a matter of fact, it is of no more importance than is the destructive work of any other fool who tries to wreck trains or banks for the purpose of revenge. Indeed, when the whole case is finally investigated, as it will be in either the United States or the Canadian courts, it will probably be found that the woman's wreck is some self-demonstrated person of the same type as the maniac who shot ex-President Roosevelt two or three years ago. That such persons should be punished, or at least not permanently restrained, is, of course, necessary. But the act of permitting such an act of folly to lead to international complications is supremely absurd. The dynamic force will undoubtedly be treated just as all other dynamic cranks have been treated in the past. If he should escape extradition from the United States, he will be punished by the American authorities. If he is taken and gets him in its clutches he will probably meet the same fate as overtook those other dynamic specialists who attempted to wreck a canal in Ontario a number of years ago. In any event it is safe to predict that his pun-

ishment either in Canada or the United States will be such as will discourage others.

"I DIE, BUT I AM HAPPY— FRANCE WILL TRIUMPH"

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Temps publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon just returned from captivity in Germany:

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," says the surgeon's notes.

"General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in twenty years, and I have read of the death of Plutarck and of the generals of the empire, but I am convinced that no noble soul as that of General Bridoux has rarely animated a mortal."

"The battle was raging in a fog so thick that one could see no further than 200 yards. In order to better watch the operations, the general and his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed fifty yards away in a thicket. Two chaffeurs and two ordnance officers were killed outright, before the cavalry escort could intervene and drive the Germans away. General Bridoux, who sat in his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had shattered his shoulder, penetrated and pierced a lung. 'I carried him into a log hut in the thicket,' I suffer," he claimed. "I feel very ill." Then he talked of his wife and children to the chaplain, but as he spoke only of the army, of his soldiers, of his corps of cavalry that marches without horses and of which all the men are heroes.

"General Buisson, who commanded a division under General Bridoux, arrived. 'My dear Buisson,' said the dying man, 'I am almost happy since that will give you a command of which you are worthy. Don't forget that our role is to advance. Always advance, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France.' I have confidence in the final victory and I regret to have contributed so little to it."

"I die joyfully for my country," he resumed after a paroxysm. "Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example."

Another paroxysm, another lucid interval, and the general expired with these words on his lips: "I die—I am happy—my country will triumph."

LIKE WAVES OF SEA THEY MOVE ON STONE WALL OF CZAR'S MEN

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Not since the battles around Lodz, in Russian Poland, in the early part of the war, have the Germans delivered such vicious attacks, as those of yesterday, when they attempted to break through the Russian line near Borjowim. Probably never before in the eastern arena of the war have they concentrated such a force upon a single point.

In a distance of six miles, between Hulin and Borjowim, the Germans threw 105,000 infantry men, together with heavy forces of cavalry. The whole supported by 400 batteries of artillery, comprising in all, no less than 600 guns. It is estimated that in this short line there were nearly 30,000 men to the mile, coming on in ten or twelve lines like the waves of the sea.

The Russians, warned by the attacks of the previous days in this same vicinity, have concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless.

The battlefield was a flat plain, unobstructed by either trees or houses. The latter already had been demolished by shell fire. The Russians met the German advance with their fire and the bayonet, the first lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench.

At some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart.

The closeness of the line made the fighting extremely sanguin-

ary. Whole companies were exterminated. The most desperate German resistance was at Wolosylowiczka, which the Russians succeeded in taking at 10 o'clock in the morning, after a fight which lasted all night.

Prisoners related that in the German camp the decision chosen to head this undertaking, was dubbed the "division of death," since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive.

Russian military observers, with the meagre details before them, are likening this fight to the battle of Borodino, where Napoleon lost his Russian campaign.

The battle of Borjowim is continuing today with virtually unabated violence.

GERMANY HAS LOST OVER TWO MILLION MEN AND WON ONLY ONE VIC- TORY.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—In the Ottawa house this afternoon, Premier Borden read a statement reviewing the progress of the war which had been prepared by the British Colonial Secretary, Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt.

Mr. Harcourt's statement was in part as follows:

"Nearly four months have now passed since the first Canadian contingent arrived in the United Kingdom. It was recognized on its arrival that Canada had sent a fine body of men constituting a most valuable addition to the crown's fighting forces. Training has been continued in the line that has since elapsed and is now practically completed, under unprecedented conditions of climate, which have involved discomfort in spite of every effort on the part of His Majesty's government, to alleviate the hardships, but they have been borne by the contingent with a cheerful resolve that augurs well for their endurance of the arduous conditions of actual active service."

"The contingent was inspected by His Majesty on Thursday last and His Majesty was much gratified at the marked general improvement since he last inspected them at the spirit of eagerness and loyal enthusiasm which fills all ranks. The contingent will shortly join their Canadian comrades of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry at the front. These are acquiring themselves in a manner worthy of the great dominion to which they belong, some of them having already given their lives for the great cause for which the empire is now fighting."

Mr. Harcourt then proceeded to sketch the course of the war and thus summarized the condition at the present time:

"On the western frontier the line has remained stationary for several months. In the eastern theatre of war Germany has met with no greater success and the Russians everywhere more than hold their own. The great effort essential to the success of Germany has been foiled and except for one success in East Prussia she has gained no single victory. She has lost two and a quarter millions of her best and bravest soldiers, and my final effort will now have to be made with greatly inferior and disheartened troops."

"Thanks to the work of our navy, Germany is now feeling economic pressure in many ways. In Austria there are still considerable forces in the field, but her troops have suffered severe reverses, both in Serbia and Austria, and she can no longer be counted on by Germany as a really powerful ally. Of even less account is Turkey, who has suffered severe defeats from Russian forces in Mesopotamia, and on the Suez canal within the last few days. In a far different position are Great Britain and her allies. The soldiers of France and Belgium, fully confident in the justice of our cause, are burning to clear the soil of their native country from the hated invader."

Rouman, whose troops have long fought with indomitable courage, is preparing herself for further great efforts. At sea the British navy is supreme and recently has inflicted a severe defeat on the German navy. Aided by our gallant Japanese allies, most of the German colonies have already been captured. The power of Great Britain and her allies increases daily in strength, whereas the power of her enemies is distinctly on the wane. The ex-

Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

5. **Stability and Compactness**—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal safeguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

Watch this space for further reasons.
F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

isting situation has been brought about without the vast resources of the British empire having yet been called into play.

"The splendid contingents from our overseas dominions, from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, etc., in fact from every quarter of the globe, have not yet, with the exception of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, been engaged. The above with the new armies now perfecting their training in England, should exercise a preponderant influence upon the ultimate decision."

NEW YORK MAKES LOANS TO CANADA

New York, Feb. 4.—According to today's Tribune, the largest loan to a British possession made in the New York market since the edict of the British treasury department that no colonial financing by London bankers will be permitted during the war without a special dispensation, has been arranged with the Province of Manitoba by Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., a local investment house. The loan will amount to approximately \$5,000,000, and will be at interest of 5 per cent.

It was also announced yesterday that the city of Ottawa has placed a \$1,000,000 loan with New York bankers, independent of a proposed sale of debentures for the same amount, for which bids will be asked for. The arrangement with the Manitoba authorities is expected to be followed soon by additional Canadian financing by New York bankers.

Principal loans arranged to date, including the transaction with Manitoba, aggregate \$110,000,000. Among the borrowers are—Argentina, \$15,000,000; Panama, \$3,000,000; Norway, \$3,000,000; Sweden, \$5,000,000; City of Montreal, \$5,000,000; France, \$22,000,000; Switzerland, \$5,000,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$12,000,000; Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, \$2,000,000; Province of British Columbia, \$2,700,000.

Before the war Canadian provinces financed their needs largely in the London market at lower rates than are being asked here. In normal times the present loan with Manitoba, bankers said yesterday, would have been negotiated in the British capital probably as low as 4 per cent.

HOSPITAL SHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Southampton, Feb. 5.—The British hospital ship Asturias, which narrowly escaped being torpedoed by a German submarine off Havre a day or two ago, arrived here this afternoon. It had some wounded aboard.

Members of the crew say that a catastrophe was prevented by the prompt action of the captain, who, observing the white track made by the torpedo, altered the course of his vessel.

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanaimo, B.C.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148. Phone No. 10. Office Deike Block, Nanaimo, B.C.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. B.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Mercantile and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms rigid. I solicit your business. Call Phone 130

GERMANS IN PRISON CAMP

AMERICAN CONSUL OBLIGED TO LEAVE GERMANY

American Consul and his Wife Persecuted by the Germans because they Spoke the Hated English Language, and Were Finally Forced to Leave

The story of our German hatred of everything English, even the English language, made his in Germany unendurable for an American consul and led to his resignation, is told in a recent issue of the London Times.

Mr. Frank Desmedy, who appears in the public papers in his own language, arrived in Germany in 1914, and was appointed consul at Chemnitz, a small town in Saxony, near the Polish frontier.

He was a man of high character, and his wife, who was also an American, was a woman of high character. They were both of the English language, and they were both of the English language.

They were both of the English language, and they were both of the English language. They were both of the English language, and they were both of the English language.

On August 28, Mr. Desmedy called upon the mayor of Chemnitz to request for protection. The mayor made rather light of the matter, but he undertook to leave a letter to the local newspaper, and to the local newspaper, and to the local newspaper.

Later, the local newspaper published an article in which it was stated that the American consul and his wife were being persecuted by the Germans because they spoke the English language.

The article was published in the local newspaper, and it was published in the local newspaper. The article was published in the local newspaper, and it was published in the local newspaper.

The article was published in the local newspaper, and it was published in the local newspaper. The article was published in the local newspaper, and it was published in the local newspaper.

All over the United States the consular officers of the American government were informed of the persecution of the American consul and his wife in Germany.

The American government was informed of the persecution of the American consul and his wife in Germany. The American government was informed of the persecution of the American consul and his wife in Germany.

Dear Mr. Consul: A knowledge with thanks for the letter of the 28th of this date. The bitter feeling against England, which in your opinion is chiefly responsible for the present war, is self-evident. But there is no one in Chemnitz who would intentionally do anything to harm you or your family.

In this connection many suggestions reached me to recommend to America the cost of living problem.

Inducements Should be Made to Keep the Man on the Farm

The present year has earned the distinction in our country of being at least as one of depression, and, in a period of money scarcity. A peculiar difference in the present year, even between this period of stringency and the one which we have just passed, is that in this period of life has shown no marked tendency to come down. In fact, these have advanced in price if attention be called to the rate at which our rural population has been flocking to the cities. These various indications from the land have been real and are prompted by natural causes. Influence the growth and comparative prosperity of this whole Dominion. The farm life of our country is not kept bright with its mercantile and manufacturing achievements. People seem to find more pleasure in the more agreeable surroundings and better wages in our cities and factories.

If the cost of living is to be lowered, rural life and pure country life must be made more attractive, and the most important factor in this direction is, of course, education. Next to this comes the manufacturer's ability to place his products at a larger degree within the reach of the people who till the soil. Outside of the general fact that the Canadian manufacturer has not done all they might in this respect. The American farmer is still regarded as the farmer still carries his water while his neighbor is getting water and cooking in the same old way.

What is evidently wanted among other things is a better method of raising at a moderate price that can be set up by the farmer himself; complete systems of drainage, and devices for the production and utilization of power, etc. We have heard of the efficiency of the American farmer, but we have not heard of the efficiency of the Canadian farmer. The Canadian farmer is still regarded as the farmer still carries his water while his neighbor is getting water and cooking in the same old way.

On the lefty plateau, ten crowded with western boys giving glimpses of the faces of the prisoners, some of whom were of the English language, and some of whom were of the English language.

It is early morning, and a bugle call announces the daily inspection by the British army. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard. The prisoners are lined up in the courtyard, and they are lined up in the courtyard.

Effect of French Guns

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Effect of French Guns

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Effect of French Guns

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Effect of French Guns

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Effect of French Guns

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

Several war correspondents whose headquarters are in Paris have hinted that the inventor of the new gun, which has been used in the battle of the Marne, is a Frenchman.

The Store
with the
Right Prices

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Best Values

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily



New Corsets

Just arrived, a shipment of new Corsets in all the new shapes and models. We invite the ladies of Lacombe and the surrounding district to call and see the splendid values we are showing. Prices to suit everybody, from 85c to \$3.50

Bargains in Dress Goods

We are offering special bargains in Dress Goods. These are special values. Good assortment of colors. Regular up to \$1.25 on sale per yard 50c

New Dress Goods

We are showing a splendid range of new Spring Dress Goods in all the leading materials and shades, in Serges, Honeycomb Cloth, Broadcloth, Granite Cloth, Basket Weave, and a great many other lines, at special prices from 35c to \$2.50

SHOE BARGAINS

Ladies' Tan Shoes, button or lace, all sizes, extra good value, regular to \$4.50 on sale \$2.95

Ladies' New Shoes

Just arrived, the famous J. & T. Bell ladies' shoes. These are extra good values and are perfect fitting. They come in pumps, low shoes and high shoes, button or lace, gun metal finish, patent leather and vici kid, price from \$3.50 to \$5.00



Ginghams - Muslins

Do not miss seeing these goods. They are less than half price. Regular up to 20c per yard 7c

Groceries
at the
Lowest Prices

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

Men's Furnish-
ing
a Specialty

I Want to Talk to You About Your Eyes

Are you still having trouble? Why don't you let me prescribe for you. If you were ill would you sit down and die, or would you consult a physician? Of course you would.

Put your eyes in the same position. Are you going to let them "die," so to speak, simply by neglecting to consult a Specialist? If you are not sure that your eyes are in good shape, it costs you nothing to find out. My expert system of properly testing your sight is at your disposal.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

There will be a concert in the U.F.A. hall, Spruceville, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23rd, in aid of the church fund. All are invited.

The secretary of the Red Cross Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$15, being part of proceeds of the ice carnival on the 8th.

A valentine social will be held in the Methodist church on Monday, Feb. 15. Everybody welcome. Leagues especially requested to be present. Admission, ladies, a valentine.

Dr. Simpson will give an address next Monday night to St. Andrews' Young People's Guild on "Patriotism," illustrated by national songs.

The Chief of the Fire Brigade wishes us to inform the citizens of Lacombe that in future fire calls should be sent in to Const. Miller's residence or by going to fire hall and ringing the bell.

About eighty attended the W. C. T. U. sleigh drive to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Black. The evening was all that could be desired and the entertainment was much enjoyed by all present.

The Shetland pony donated to the patriotic fund by the late Chas. Watkins was won by Del Garland—15 being the lucky number. The sum of \$67 was netted

by the contest, which, with the permission of Mrs. Watkins, has been handed over to the Red Cross Society.

THE PEALER CASE.

The friends of Walter Pealer will be glad to see him around Lacombe again and to know that Mr. Justice Hyndman of the Supreme Court of the Province found him not guilty of the serious charge laid against him.

It is some considerable time now since Pealer was arrested, and his trial had been postponed for various reasons, but in the meantime those handling his defence had been quietly collecting little scraps of evidence here and there, and these, when joined up into one chain, were used with telling effect against the prosecution.

In commenting on the case, the judge agreed with what had been told of Pealer's good reputation, and the respect in which he was held in the community. He was satisfied that the girl's story was an improbable one, and with the other evidence brought by the defence, it was not, in his opinion, possible. The judge stated that he would not say what he really thought about the mother's evidence, but the father's story he could excuse.

Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Switzer, Dr. Simpson, Dr. Hyman and others were present, and when Pealer stepped out of the dock, he was congratulated. The defence was conducted by Mr. H. H. Robertson, barrister, Edmonton, and Mr. J. B. McBride.



Government of
the
Province of
Alberta

Notice to Steam Engineers

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by John Douglas, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta.

Red Deer, March 6th, Fire Hall.
Wetaskiwin, March 11th, Criterion Hotel

at 9 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of "The Boilers Act," 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN STROCK,
Deputy Minister
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alberta.

PUBLIC NOTICE



A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, February 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, February 12th, 1915.

J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

Military Horses Wanted

For Canadian Government

Riding Horses

Age, 5 to 9 years; height, 15 to 15.3 hands; weight, 1,000 to 1,150 pounds.

Artillery Horses

Age, 5 to 9 years; height, 15 to 15.3 hands; weight, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.

COLORS.

Bays, Browns, Blacks, Chestnuts, Blue Roans, Red Roans, no Light Greys or Whites.

REQUIREMENTS.

All Horses must be in good condition, sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes or vice, and broken to harness or saddle.

GEO. HOADLEY,
Commissioner for Alberta.

LIEUT.-COL. A. D. MCRAE,
Chief Commissioner for Remounts for the West.

Horses will be inspected at
Ponoka, Monday, Feb. 15th
Lacombe, Tuesday, Feb. 16th
Red Deer, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915

E. J. LEGG,
Purchasing Officer for Canadian Government.